

SOLENT
UNIVERSITY

ON THE EXPERIMENTAL TESTING OF DOWNWIND YACHT SAILS

HERE COMES THE MATHS... SORRY!

21ST SEPTEMBER 2019

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Celebrating 50 Years of
Yacht Design at Solent

- Background
- Circular Arc
- Force Measurements
- Flow Diagnostics
- Leading Edge Vortex
- Applications
- Final Thoughts...



Continuity
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} = 0$$

X-momentum

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + W \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \rho g_x + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

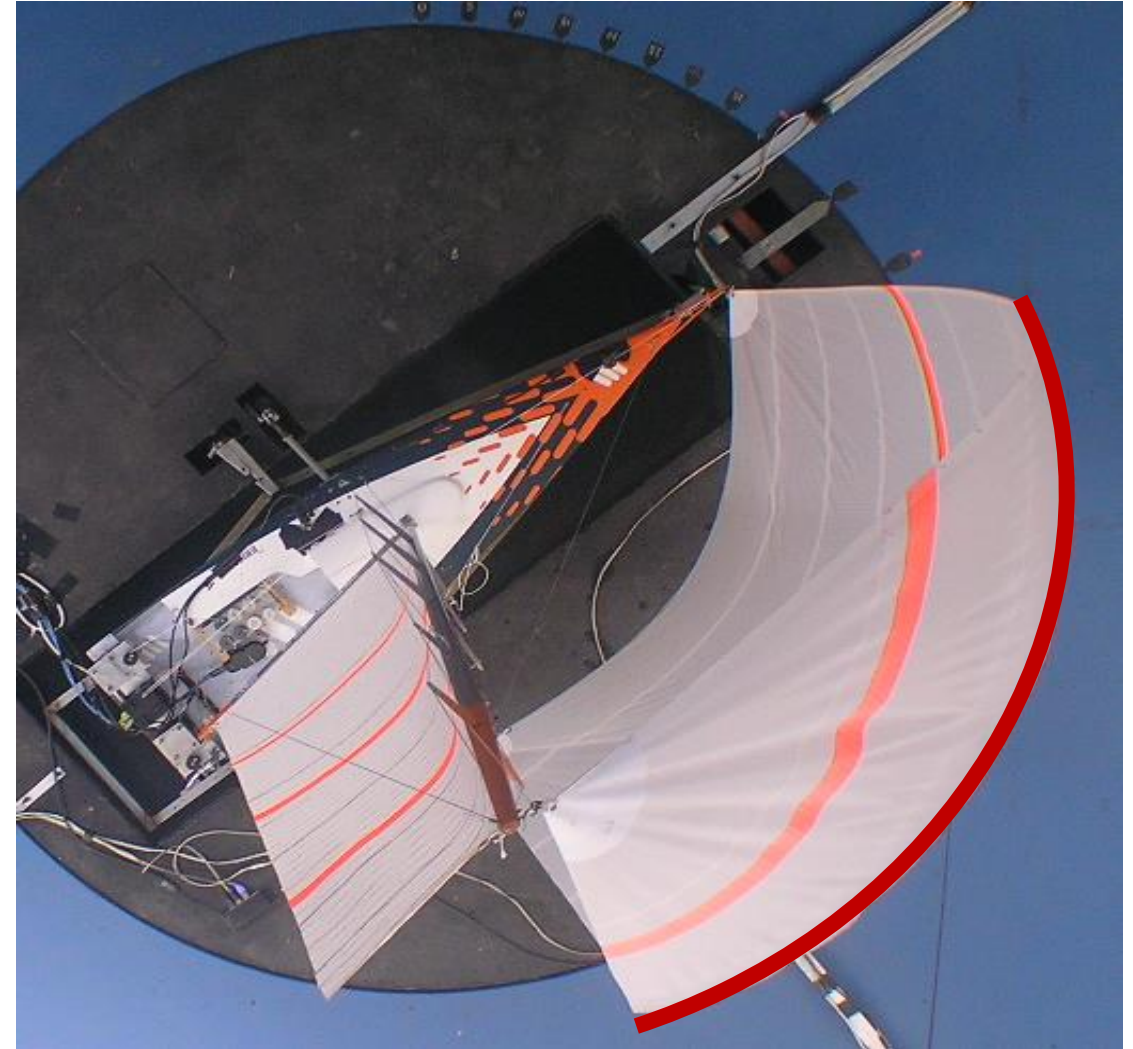
Y-momentum

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + W \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \rho g_y + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

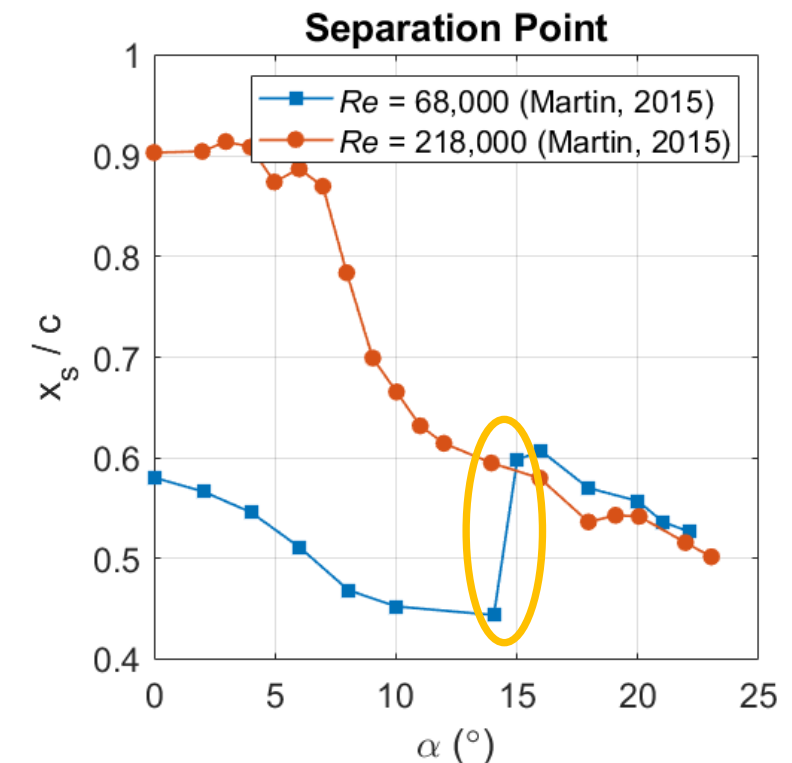
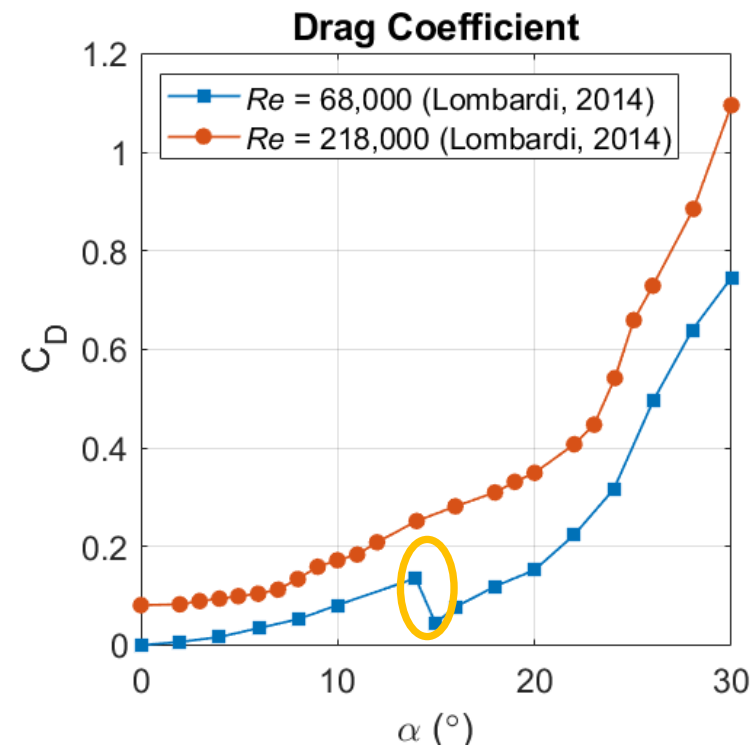
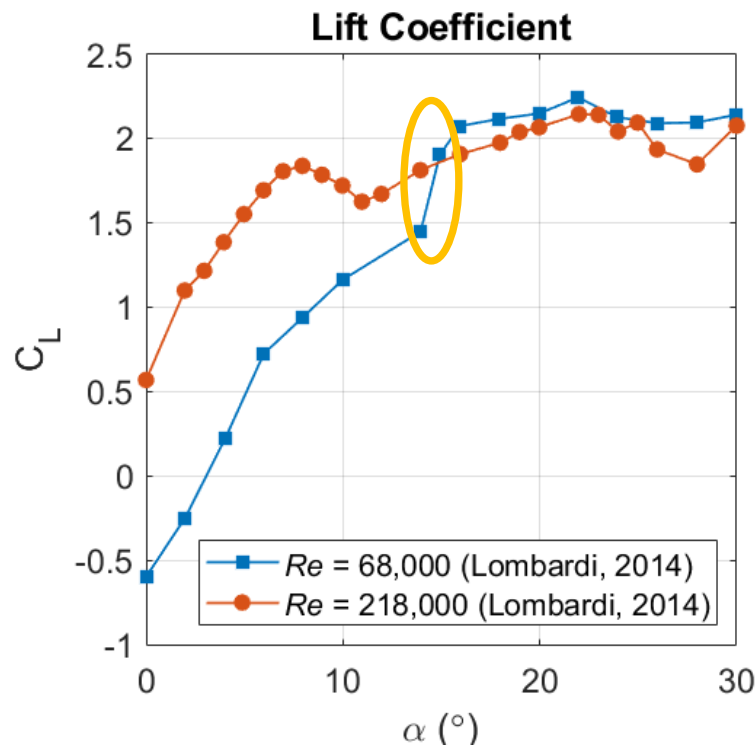
Z-momentum

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} + W \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \rho g_z + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

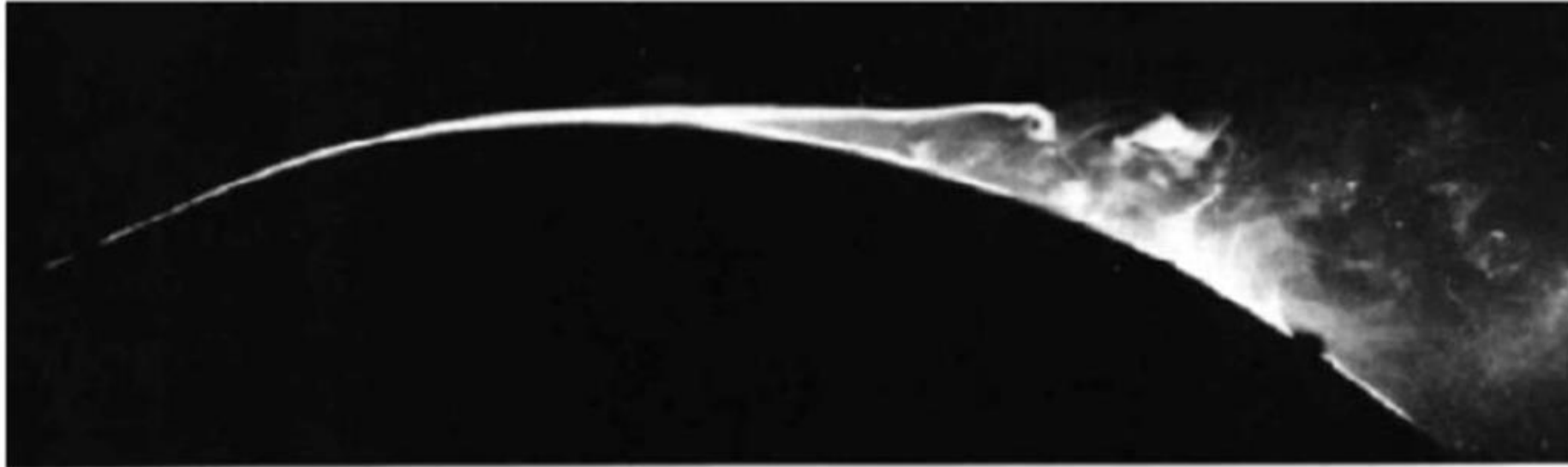
- Wind Tunnel assumption: the flow around the spinnaker is turbulent (at the scales typically tested in dedicated wind tunnel facilities).
- Inconsistencies noticed in the pressure distribution on wind tunnel tested models.
- *Highly-cambered thin circular arc with a sharp leading-edge*, as a simplified cross section through a spinnaker.



- Low Reynolds number: discontinuity in the lift and drag (Lombardi, 2014)
- Separation point further downstream at the same angle (Martin, 2015)

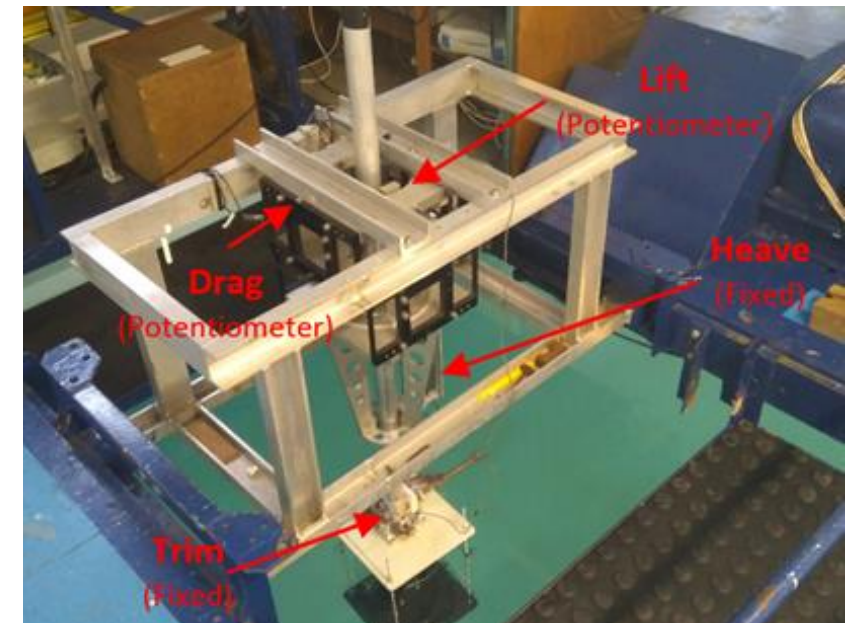
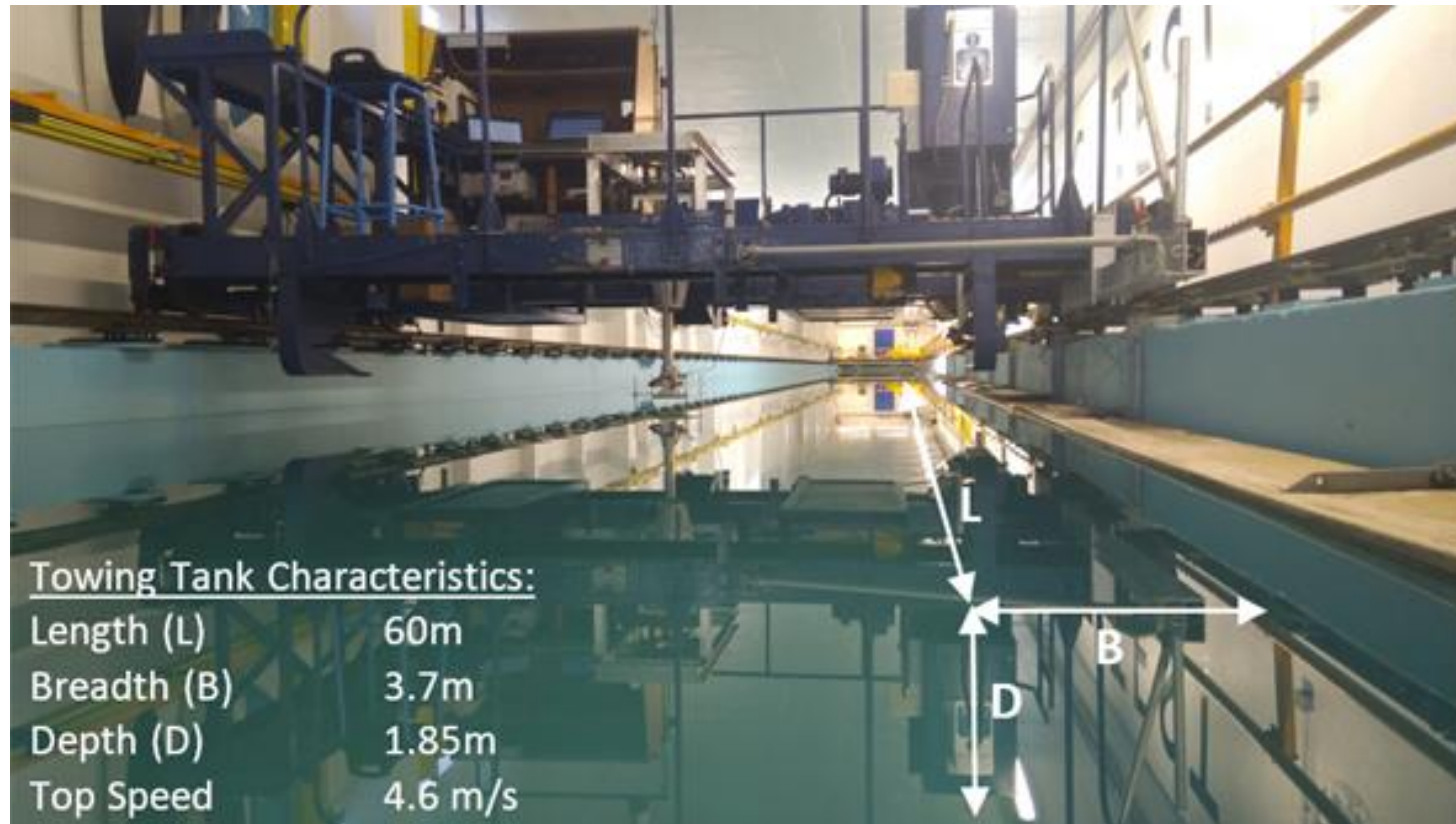


- **Hypothesis:** there is a combination of critical Reynolds number and critical angle of attack that will trigger transition (and thus a laminar regime can exist).

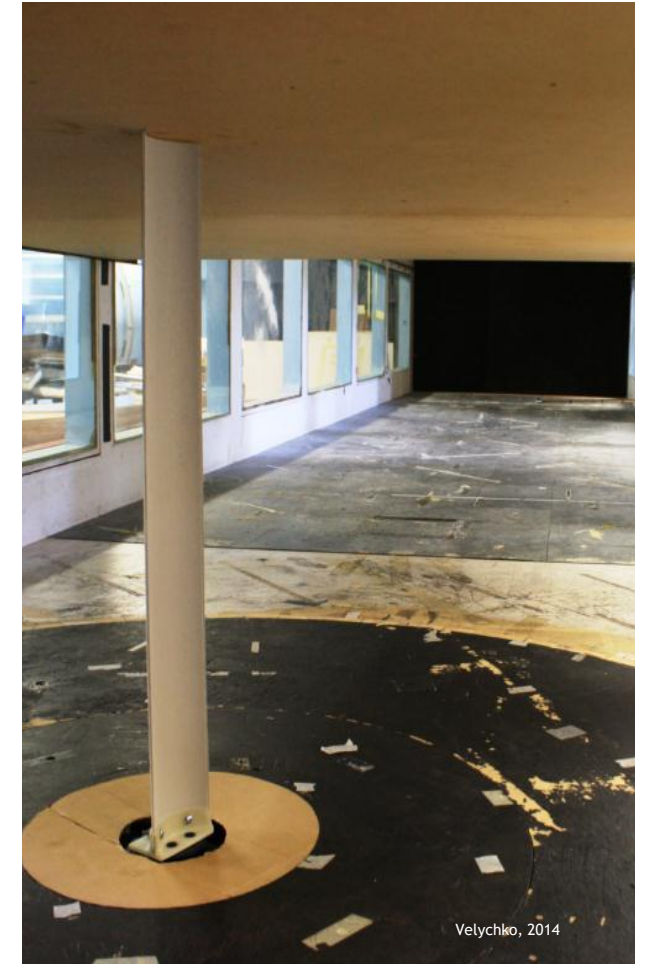
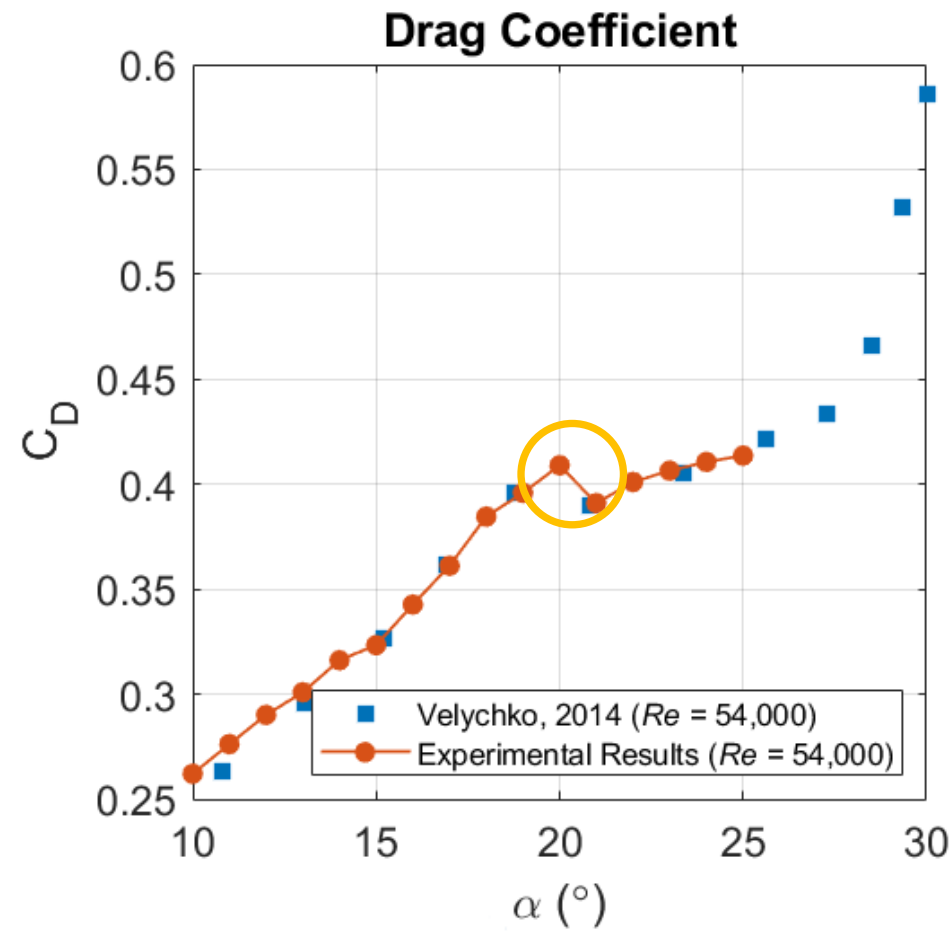
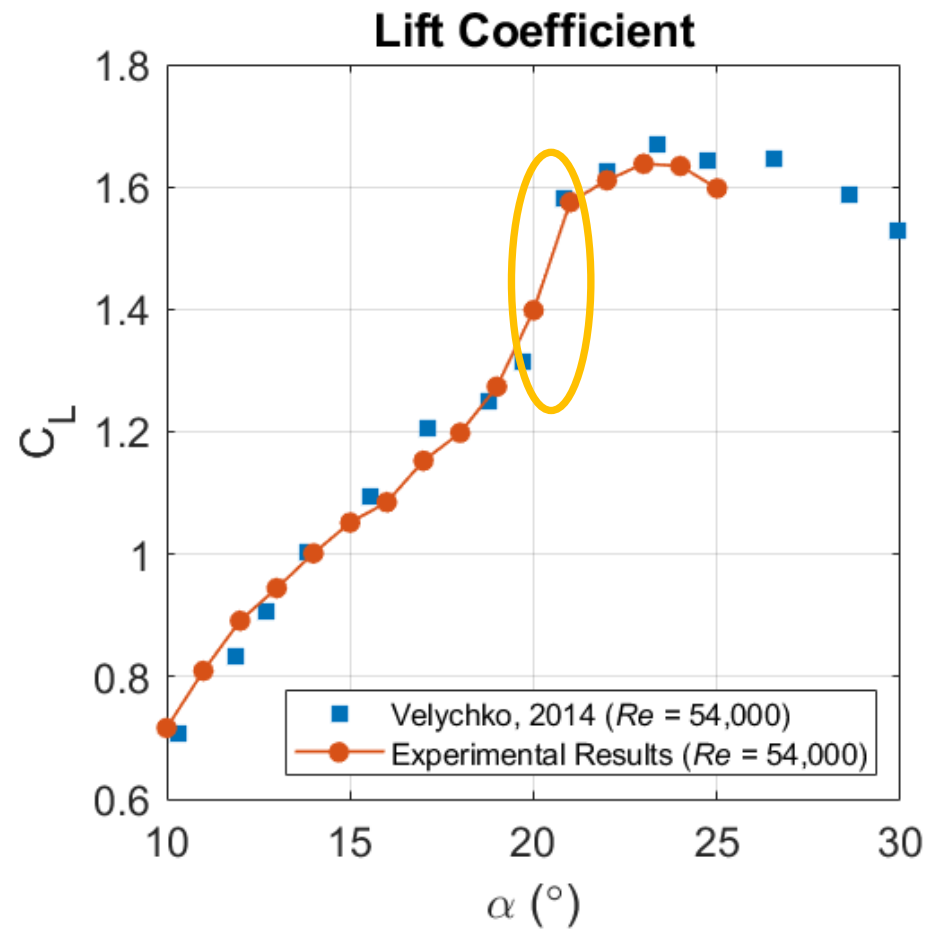


Van Dyke, 1988

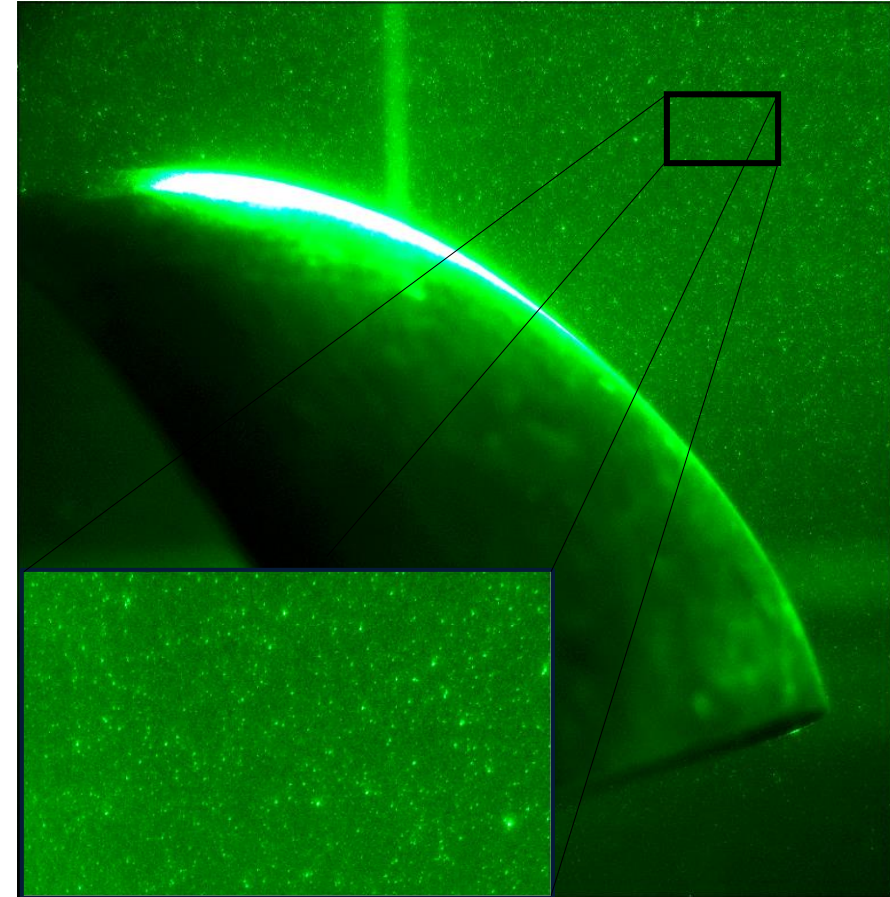
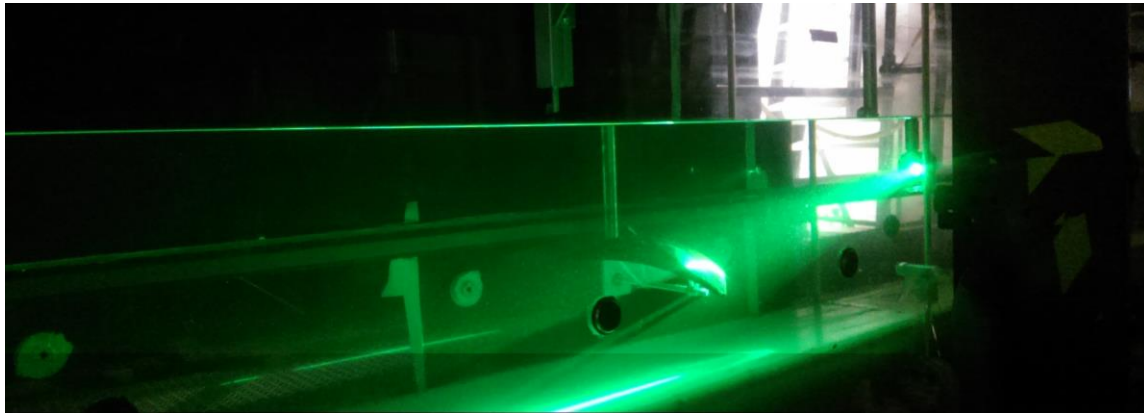
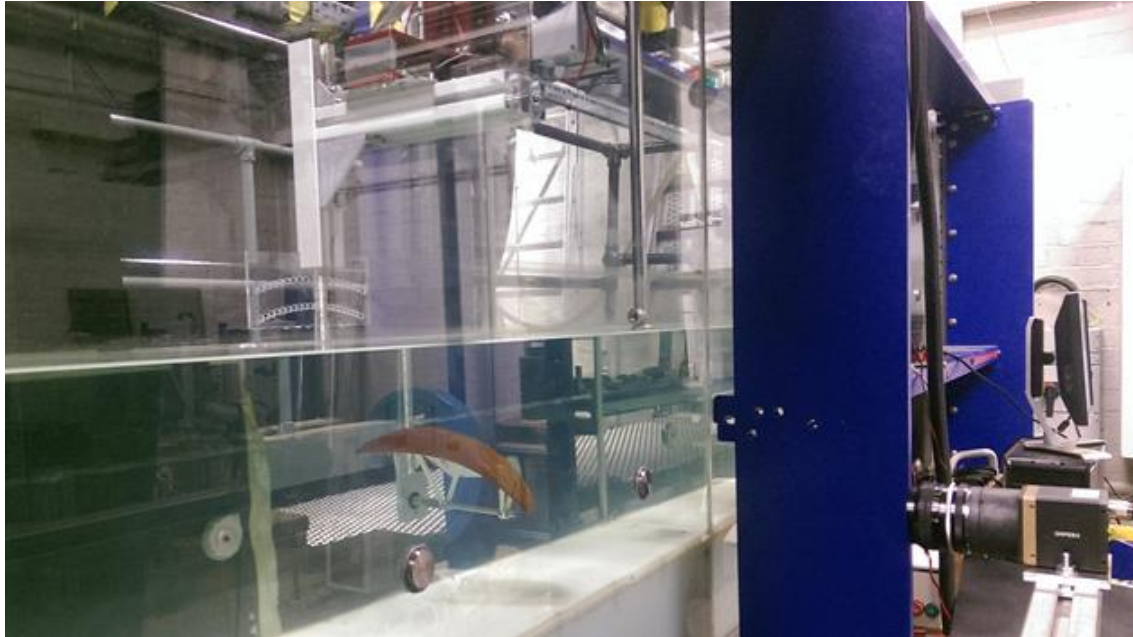
- Force measurements undertaken in Solent University's Hydrodynamic Test Centre:
 - Reynolds numbers: 53k, 68k, 150k and 220k
 - Angles of Attack: 5 to 20 (5 to 25 at 53k)
 - Angle of attack of 11 degrees for $130k < Re < 160k$



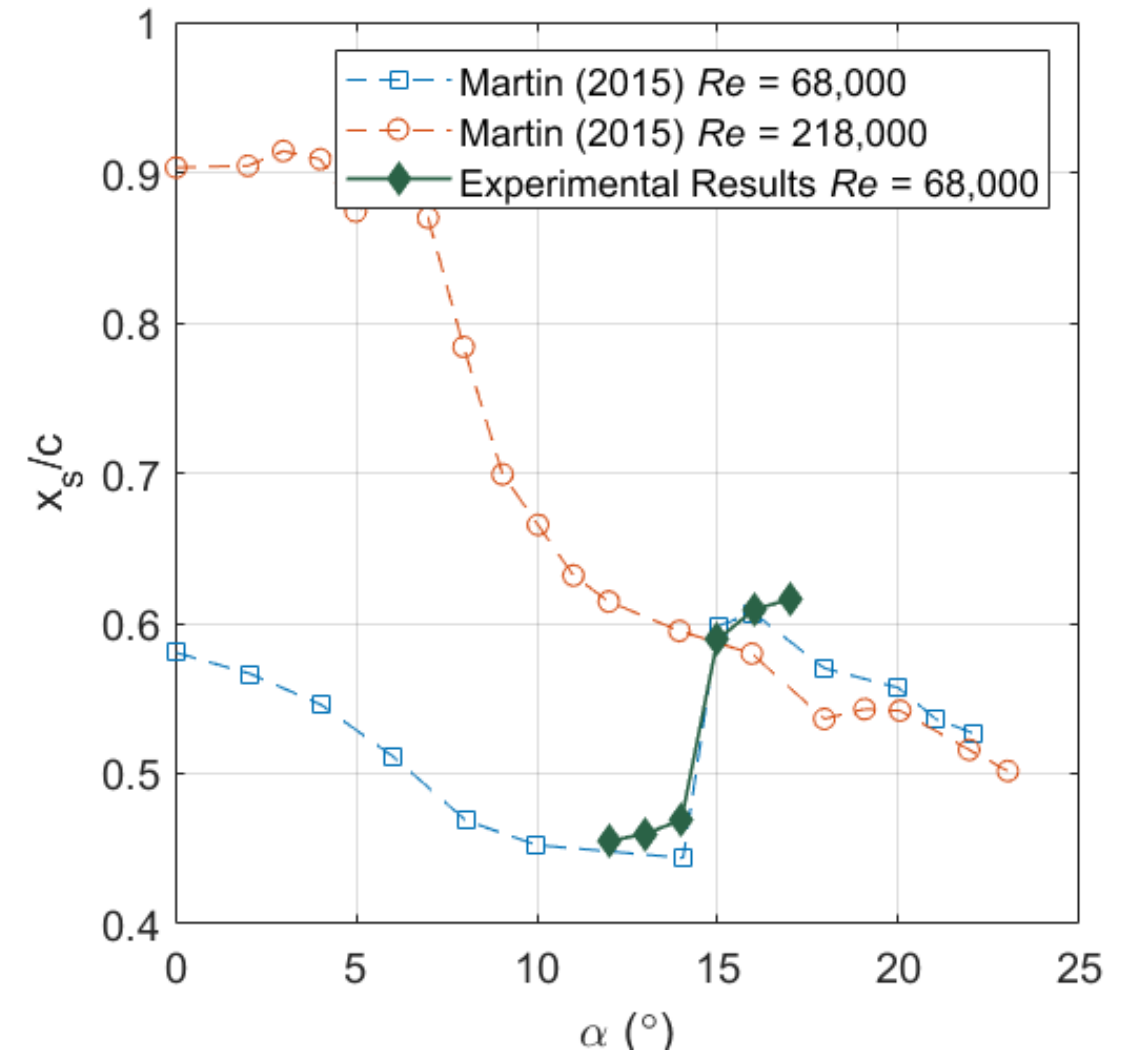
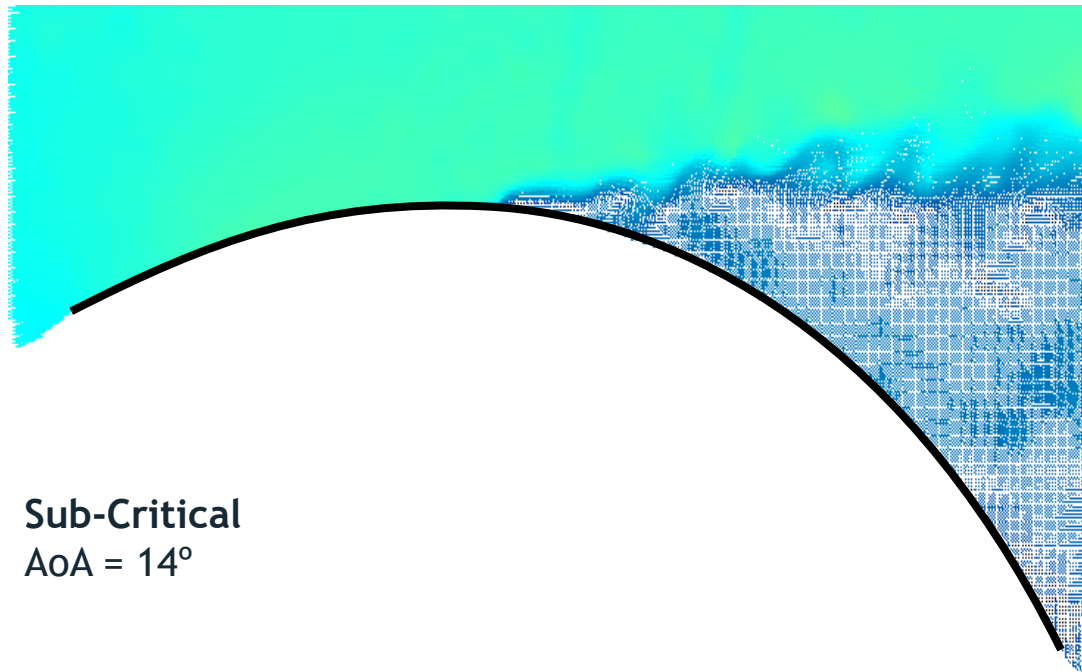
- Validated against Velychko's (2014) wind tunnel experiment.

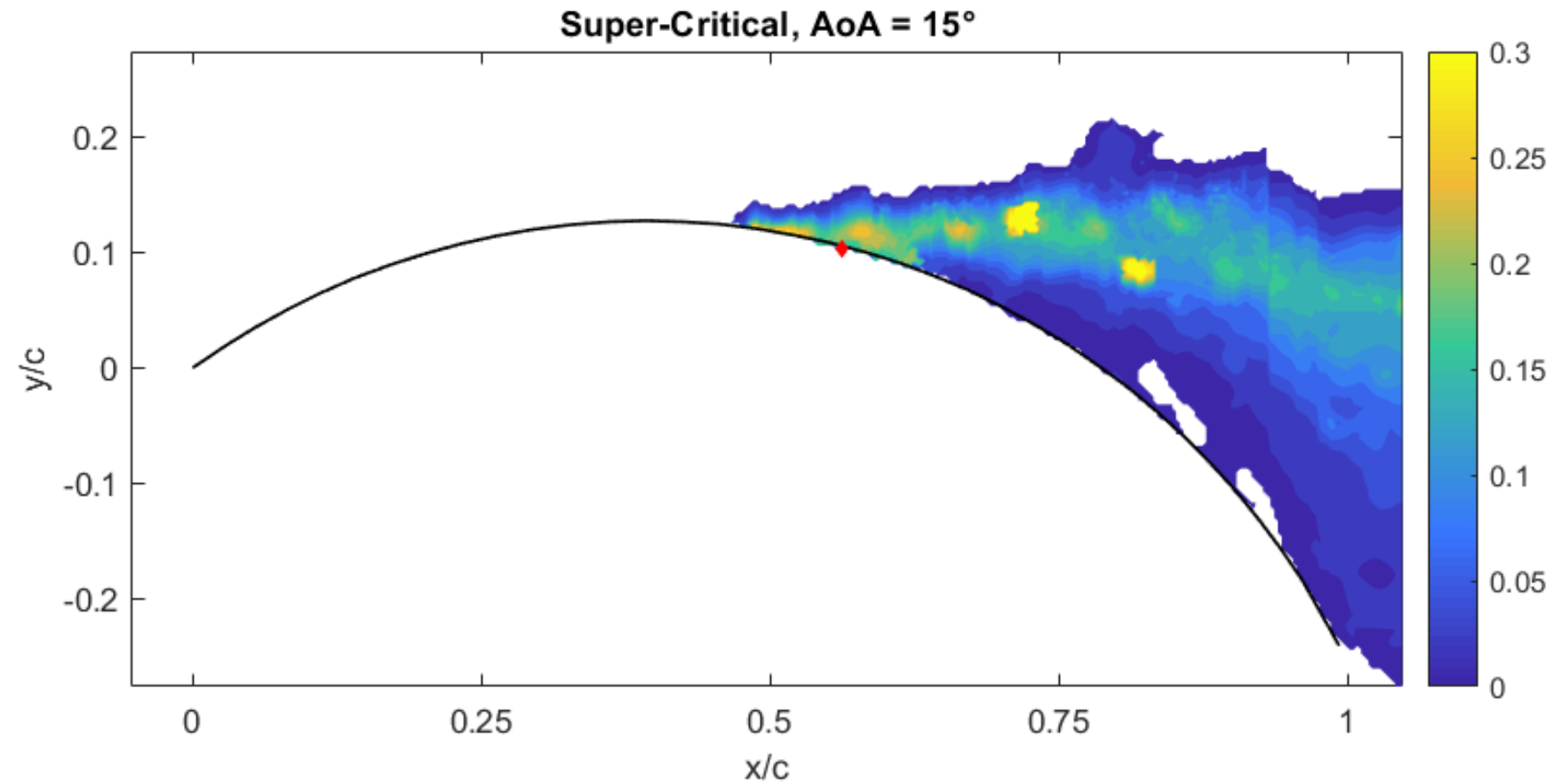


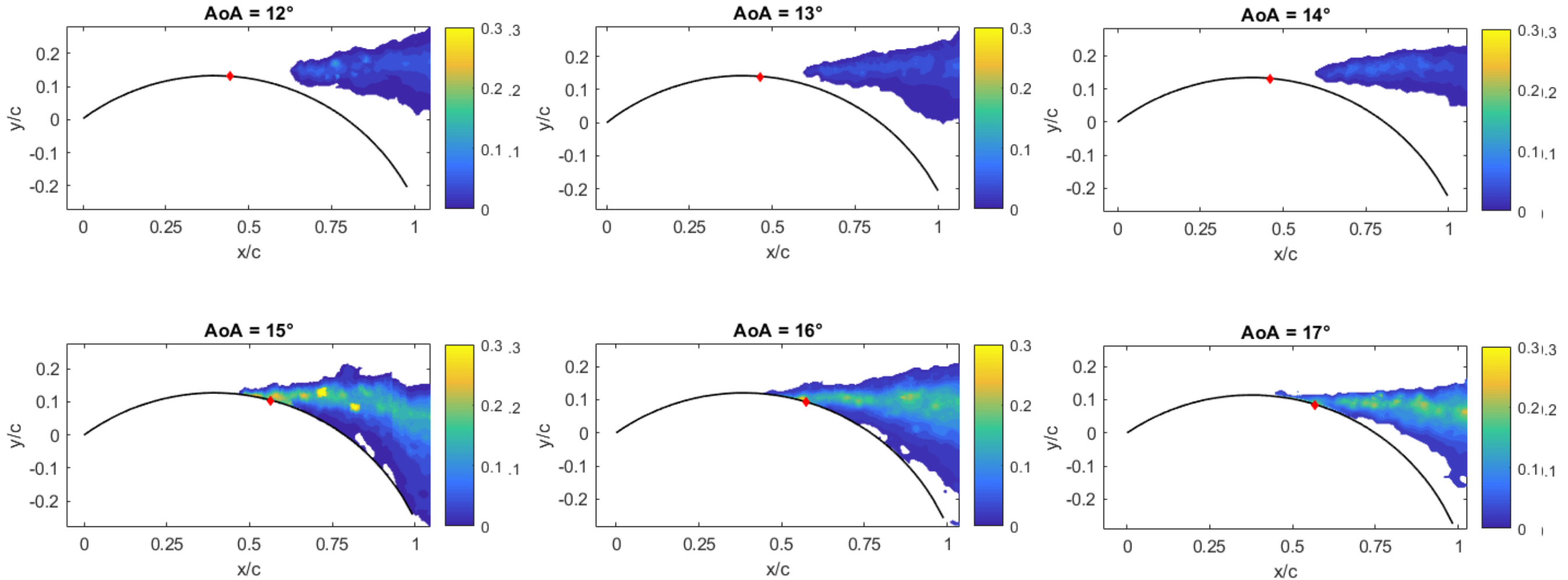
Velychko, 2014

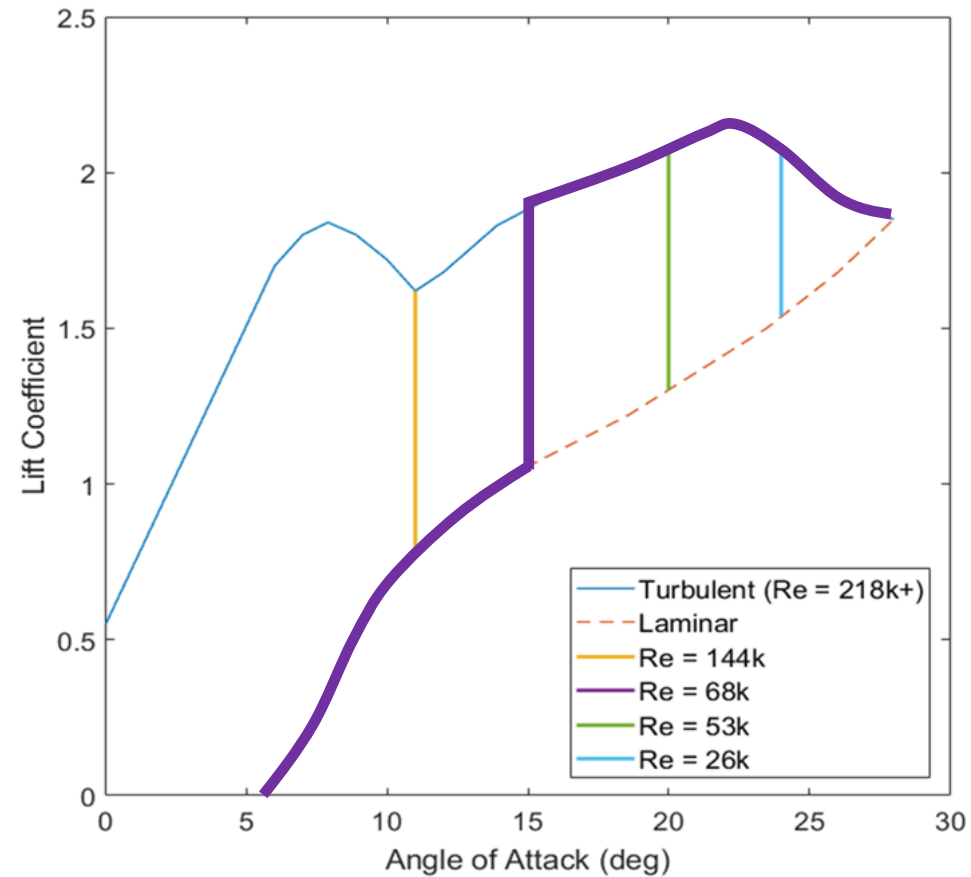
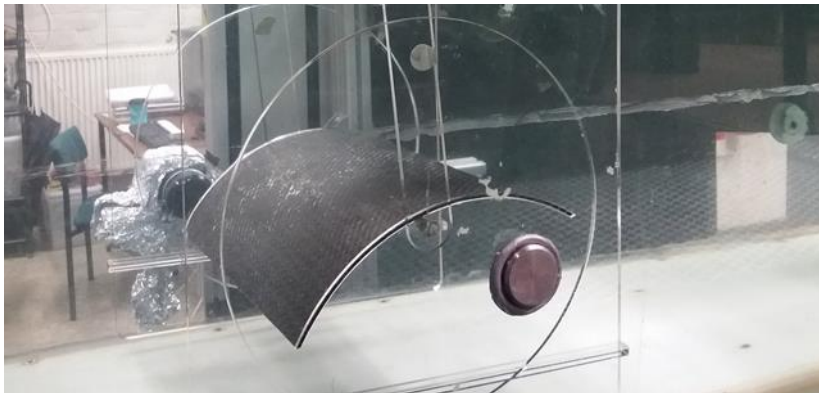
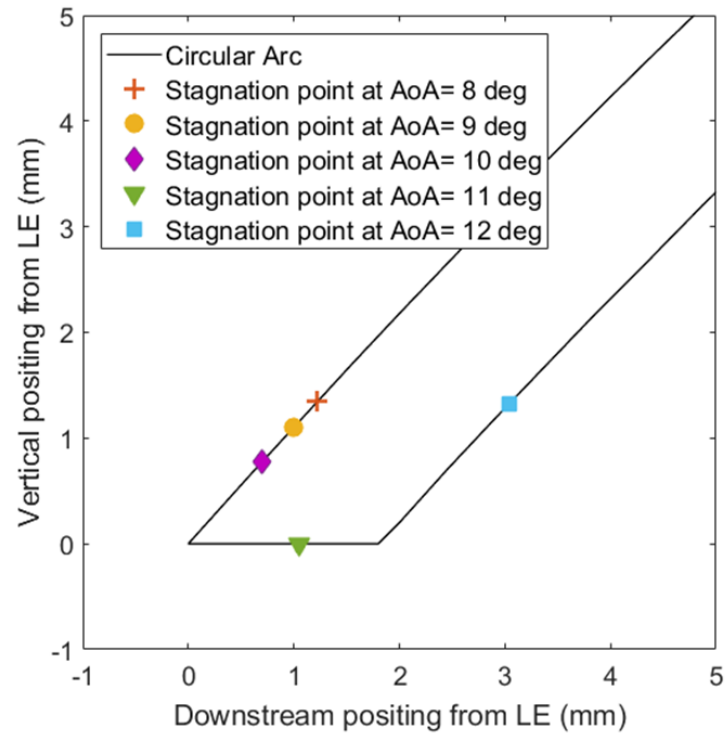


- Delayed separation consistent with the values of Martin (2015) and reduced wake, characteristic of laminar to turbulent transition.



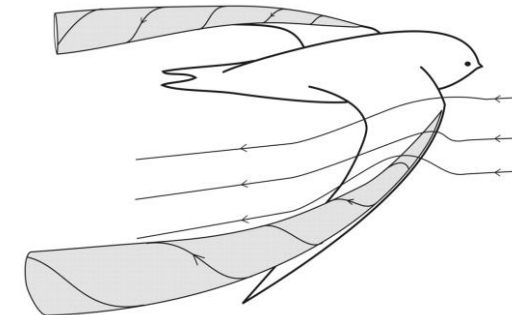
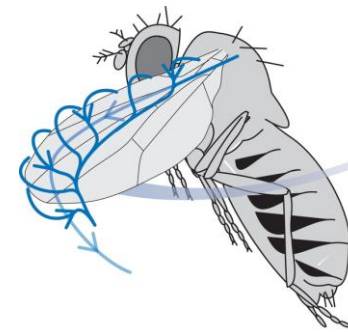
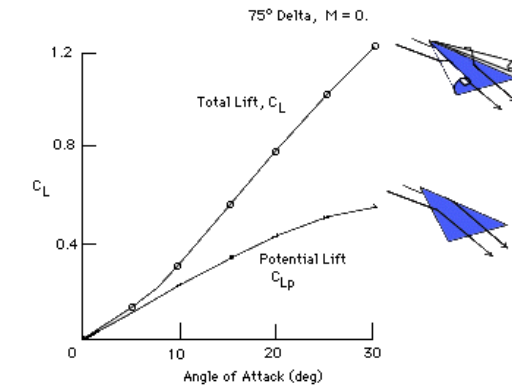
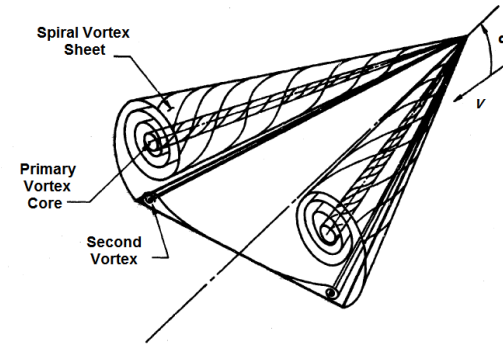




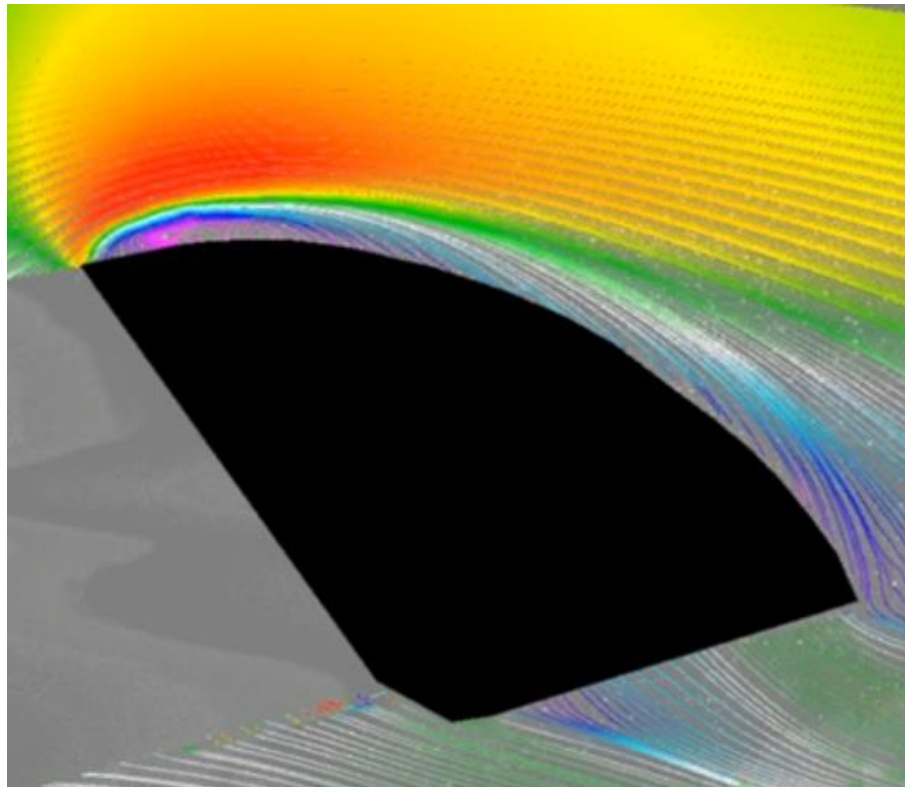
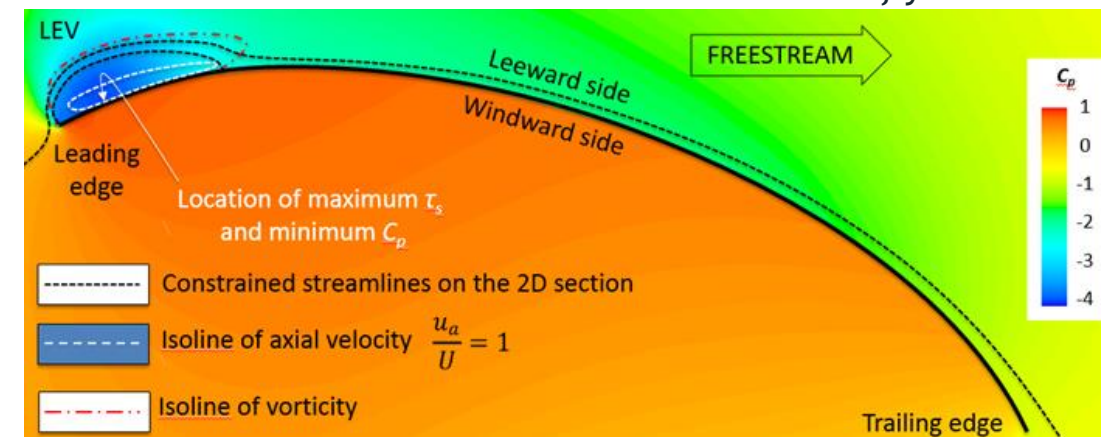


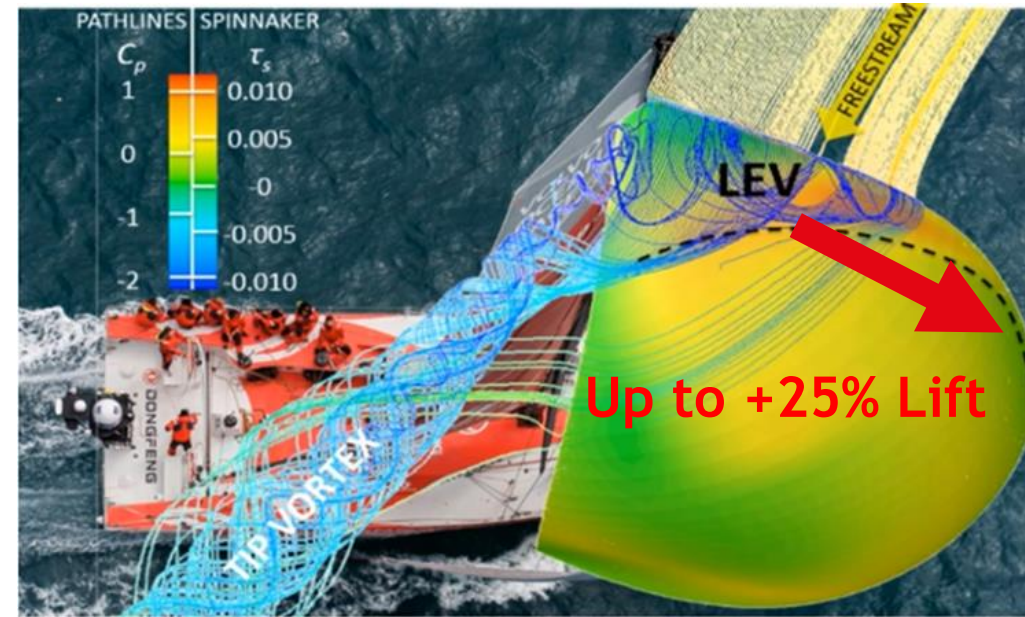
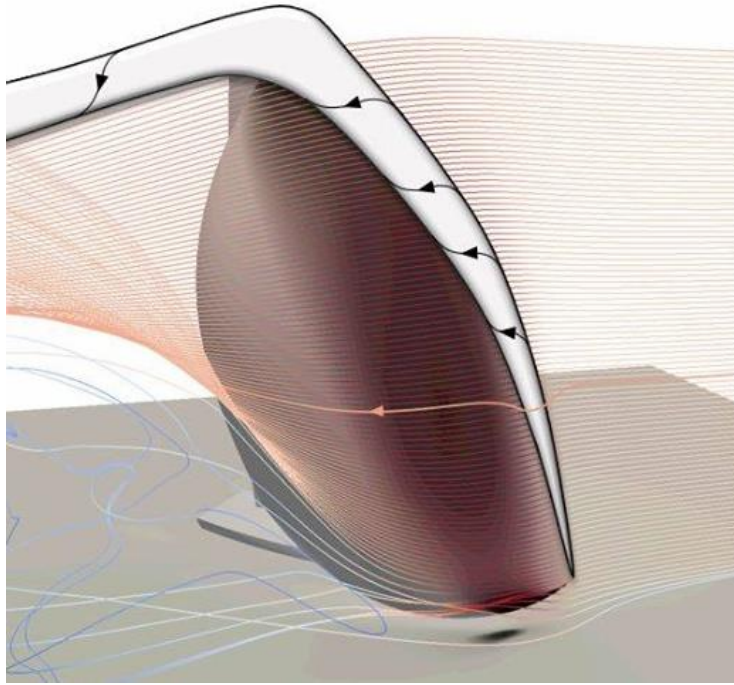
- What angle of attack is needed to inflate a soft spinnaker? **11°**
- And what is the associated critical Reynolds number? **144k +/- 2**

- Evidence of LEV on:
 - Delta Wings (1950s)
 - Insects (1996)
 - Birds (2004)
 - Spinnakers (2014) - Numerically
 - Spinnakers (2017) - Experimentally



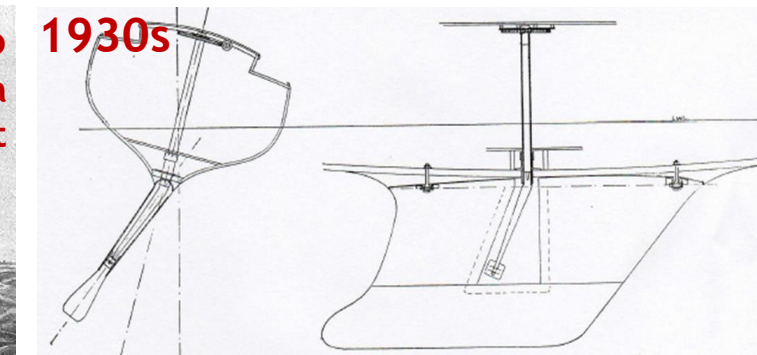
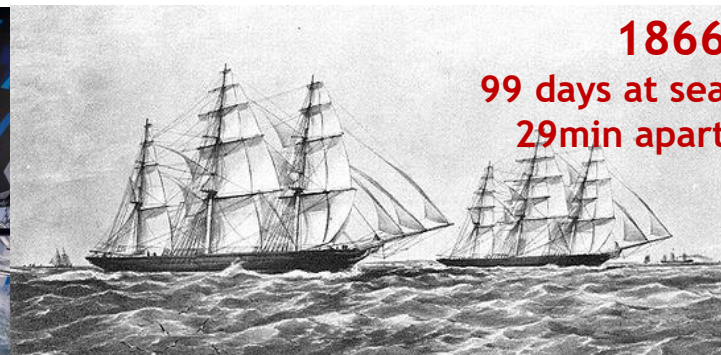
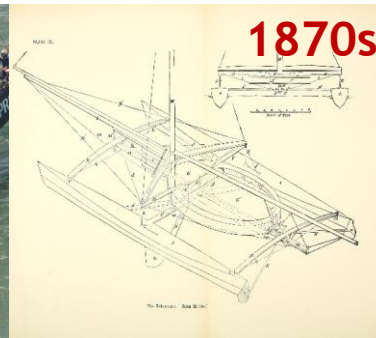
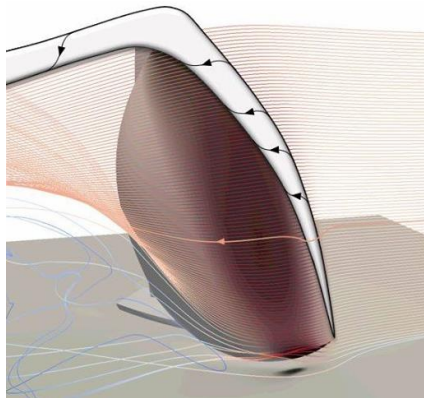
"Birds can't fly"





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WHERE TO NEXT?



REVOLUTION

“Engineering is the art of modelling materials we do not wholly understand, into shapes we cannot precisely analyse so as to withstand forces we cannot properly assess, in such a way that the public has no reason to suspect the extent of our ignorance”

Dr A. R. Dykes

*“Engineering is the art of modelling materials we do not wholly understand, into shapes we cannot precisely analyse so as to withstand forces we cannot properly assess, in such a way that the public **and the environment** have no reason to suspect the extent of our ignorance”*

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THANK YOU

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